



VAYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS,
SENSESS, BRONCHITIS,
SPONG-COUGH, GROUP,
MA, and CONSUMPTION.

ing to the community this justly celebrat-

ed for diseases of the throat and lungs, if

wish to trifle with the lives and health of

the distinguished men and sons of the

of its success, from which they can

make no wild assertions or false state-

ments, nor will we hold out any

affection humanity which facts will not

prove are here given, and we solicit an

on the public into all we publish, feel-

the will find them perfectly reliable,

edie worthy their best confidence and

LEAD ELAND of Bowdoin College, Maine,

I have witnessed the effects of your

PECTORAL, in my own family,

and it gives me satisfaction to

say that no medicine I have ever

proved so eminently successful in cu-

ses of the throat and lungs."

REV. DR. OSGOOD

That he considers "CHERRY PEC-

toral for Pulmonary Affecti-

on" the public, and states that "his

affection obliged to keep the room four

of blood, night sweats, and the attend-

CHERRY PECTORAL, and had com-

plexion says: "I have been a great suffer-

er, but for the use of the

PECTORAL, might have continued

many years to come, but that has cur-

ed my happy to bear testimony to its ef-

fective testimony we ask the public to judge

for itself."

JAMES RANDALL.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 27, 1848.

It appeared the above named James Ran-

pronounced the above statement true in pe-

LORENZO NORTON, Justice.

THE EMEDEY THAT GUARDS.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 10, 1847.

I have been long afflicted with deb-

ilitate, and my health until last autumn, it

was a very severe cure, accompanied by

and profuse night sweats. In the

my attending physician I was induced

to use the CHERRY PECTORAL, and continu-

ed to do so till I considered myself cured, and as-

effect to your preparation.

J. D. PHELPS.

There is any value in the argument of the

so speak of experience, hero is a medi-

cy of the public confidence.

EDWARD C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

at retail by C. L. Covell, Hartford, Mid-

E. C. Ferre; New Haven, L. K. Dow,

D. T. Thompson & Booth; Norwich, Lee

Allen; New London, F. L. Allen; Danbury,

Conn., and by druggists generally through-

out the country.

13w9

ORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1810. CHARTER PER-

MITED—CAPITAL, \$150,000. MEMBER OF

THE ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Long established and well known Institu-

tion has transacted a most extensive busi-

ness for more than thirty-seven years in

the United States and the British Ameri-

can provinces. It has aimed to ad-

serve the confidence of its contractors; and

owners of

the property in the best

manner—will to take every tem-

perance to make the best

and most judicious arrangements

possible.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JOHN H. TERRY, President.

CHARLES BONNELL,

Henry Kewey,

S. Morgan,

David Buck,

ES. G. BOLLES, Secretary.

LYMAN, Assistant Secretary.

Applications for insurance may be made

at the office of the Company at Hartford,

agents in the principal towns and cities

of the United States, and in Canada.

1850.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED 1819, for the purpose of

protecting against loss and damage by fire only;

and to take every tem-

perance to make the best

and most judicious arrangements

possible.

THE OFFICE IS OPEN AT ALL HOURS FOR THE

RECEPTION OF BUSINESS.

RECECTORS ARE:

J. Bruce,

Miles A. Tuttle,

Tudor,

John L. Bonnell,

Pratt,

Thomas,

Eliphalet A. Bulkeley,

Godbridge,

Church,

Edwin G. Ripley,

Hamilton,

John Tyler,

Buck,

Henry Z. Pratt,

Secretary.

W. CLARK, President.

W. CONGAS, Secretary.

4, April, 1850.

Insurance Company—Fire and

Marine.

NO. 8 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS

OF THE STATE HOUSE,

HARTFORD CT.

Company was incorporated by the Legis-

lature of Connecticut, for the purpose of ef-

fecting Marine Insurance—has a capital

of \$100,000, and is enabled by law of increasing its

half a million of dollars.

Company will issue policies on Fire or Ma-

rine on terms as favorable as other Offices.

Applications may be made by letter from any

United States, where no agency is es-

ecuted.

The office is open at all hours for the

reception of business.

RECECTORS ARE:

J. Clark,

H. Northam,

Kellogg,

Humphrey,

W. Green,

Ward,

John W. Seymour,

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1850.

Rev. Mr. Patton and the Seventh-day Baptists.

The Rev. Mr. Patton of this city, the *“New England Religious Herald”*, has been rustica-
ting a few weeks in the neighborhood of Stonington, and we judge from some of his letters, which have been published in the *Herald*, that the pleasures of his sojourn and wanderings abroad have not been without interruption. His principal annoyances have been, so far as we can learn, the dancing guests of his Hotel, and the Sabbatharians of Rhode Island. We are not surprised that he should feel worried with the Stonington revellers, nor that he should feel grieved at the desecration of the day of *Holy Rest*, by the honest, but mistaken people, who insist on keeping the Jewish instead of the Christian Sabbath, but we think he ought to have known better than to have written such a para-
graph as this:

“It is worthy of note these Seventh day Sabbatharians are all *Baptists*. It is very seldom that they receive accessions from any but *Baptists*. Why is this? Because the principle of interpretation insisted on by Baptists when endeavoring to sustain immersion and to overthrow infant baptism, lead, when consistently followed out, to the conclusions of these ceremonial literalists. The Baptist finds it much more difficult to meet the arguments of this sect, than other denominations do, and hence suffer more accessions on that ground. We commend this fact to the notice of our immersion brethren.”

Now we venture to say that the Seventh day Baptists do not receive accessions from the Baptists more than from other denominations. They receive accessions as other sects do, from the ranks of worldly men, who are converted through their instrumentality. And if they do occasionally receive members from Baptist churches, this result should no more be attributed to our principles of interpretation, than the accession to our churches of Congregationalists, should be attributed to the principles of interpretation the latter adopt. If the Sabbatharianism of the people in question be chargeable upon our principles of interpretation, why may it not be said that their Arminianism is chargeable to the principles of our Pedo-Baptist brethren? We think the latter charge would be quite as legitimate as the former.

But let us look at the charge of our cotemporary a moment, and see whose principles of interpretation are responsible for the desecration of the Sabbath over which he so justly mourns. Our Sabbatharian brethren find a command in the Old Testament to observe the Seventh day, and keep it holy. In the New Testament they find no repeal, and no special re-enactment, of this law of the Sabbath; but from the circumstances of its first enactment, and the fact that it is not repealed, they claim that they are still bound to keep the seventh day as the Sabbath of the Lord. This is the principle. Our Pedo-Baptist brethren find in the Old Testament a command delivered to Abram, requiring him to circumcise his male offspring, and inasmuch as there is no repeal of the law, though there are many who do not regard it as binding on the children of God, and while they do not perform the specific act which the law enjoins, they tender what they deem an equivalent, doing it in pursuance of the original law, and insisting that the integrity of the same is thereby maintained. Now we insist that the principle of interpretation in these two cases is identical, and that the only difference between our Pedo-Baptist and Sabbatharian brethren is, that the latter make a more simple and consistent application of it than the former.

In reference to our principles of interpretation, it is sufficient for us to say, that we take the word of God, as illustrated by the example of Christ and his Apostles, as our only guide. This is an authority which we deem ample; and as long as we are satisfied that the Apostles observed the first day of the week, as the Christian Sabbath, we shall be content to do the same. When we are as well satisfied that they sprinkled infants in the name of the Sacred Three, or administered Christian Baptism to persons previous to the profession of their personal faith in Christ, as their Saviour, it will be time for us to adopt the views and practices of our Pedo-Baptist brethren.

A Pill for the Journal of Commerce.
We find in the last Minutes of the Black River (Methodist) Conference, which a friend has kindly sent us, the following resolutions which were adopted at the late meeting of that body. Let us examine the principle and follow out its consequence. The principle is this: The more severely you punish persons for doing wrong, by violating our laws, the more will they transgress. We are unable to perceive why the following would not be the necessary consequences of acting in accordance with the principle laid down. Make the penalties of our laws *less severe* and crime would be diminished in the same proportion. And then another consequence seems inevitably to follow, *abolish all penalty* and there will be an *end of all crime*! Again, another consequence of most fearful import is this. God has frequently done that, in the administration of his government, calculated to promote and encourage sin. We give one example out of the many found in the Scriptures: *He killed Ananias and Sapphira for lying*, and in this act did what was calculated (according to the ground of our opponents) *greatly to increase* the sin of lying in the church and the world. [Acts, 5th chap.] But the principle is *false* and cannot be sustained. It cannot be possible that God himself would do anything directly tending to make the world more wicked.

Resolved, That the system of American Slavery is a system of unholiness oppression and crime, and cannot be sanctioned by any fair or just interpretation of the word of God.

Resolved, That it is our duty as Christians, and Christian Ministers, to use all the influence we may possess, in suitable ways, to suppress the further encroachments of this system of abominations.

Resolved, That as a Conference, and as citizens of a free Republic, we are decidedly opposed to the admission of any new territory into the Union with a view to the extension of Slavery.”

I have referred to these statements which are based on the report of the Treasurer for the last two years, not for the purpose of implicating either the Board or the Missionaries employed. I question whether better men could have been found in either department. But I have been thus particular in stating the facts that we may the better judge of the policy adopted, in doing so little, comparatively, for small churches, in proportion to what is expended for direct missionary labor. It is true that some poor churches may die, after being nursed for years by the funds of the Convention. It is equally true that the labors of the missionary may prove abortive, in attempting to establish new interests. But when a church receives only fifty dollars a year, and the labors of the missionary cost four hundred and fifty, there is a great difference in the expenses incurred by the board in sustaining them. In conclusion, permit me to express the hope that the churches in Connecticut will consider this subject, and while they will continue to sustain the missionaries in new fields of promise, that they will not let older churches die out, for want of means to secure the bread of life.

Why is it that such reluctance is manifested in contributing to the wants of those in our own borders? Is it because there are none to plead the cause of the poor in our midst, while foreign objects are regarded with deep and thrilling interest? Who among our pastors ever brings the wants of poor churches (which are barely struggling for life, and which might become prosperous with \$50 to 100 dollars help annually) before their churches, and pleads for aid in their behalf? I question whether any allusion is made to them, unless it be to express a doubt whether it would do any good to help them. Thus they are neglected. They appeal to the Board for help, and are referred to an empty treasury for their answer. The missionaries can visit the more wealthy churches, and plead for aid in their respective fields, and not without success. But for churches who are trying to keep pastors, and often making an extra effort one year, and failing the next for want of means there are none to plead. Even the press seems to exhibit symptoms of fainting, when alluding to this subject.

The domestic missionary cause deserves better treatment at the hands of the Baptists in Connecticut. The strong ought to bear burdens with the weak, and while each new interest is nursed with proper care, the older ones should not be left to suffer and die from neglect. Will not the churches enable the Board to aid those feeble churches that may appeal to them for help the current year as well as sustain their missionaries?

EQUALITY.

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For the Christian Secretary.

Capital Punishment.

NUMBER III.

In this, our third and last number, we promised a review of the leading objections to capital punishment. How far it was right and proper to make such a promise would at least be doubtful with many. They would decide that objections against Divine revelation should be answered in the following summary manner: “Who art thou that repliest against God?” Rom. 9, 20. But we prefer, on the present occasion, taking the objection on his own ground, and giving him a fair investigation.

It is objected that the law requiring capital punishment originated in a *barbarous* age of the world; that it may have been proper while such a state of society continued, but is very *unreasonable* to the more refined and enlightened age in which we live. This might all be very well if it was only *true*. But, like most things said by the opposition on the subject, the premises are *false*, and the conclusions necessarily of the same character. The law referred to was given to Noah, whose family was the *best* in the old world; but it was given to him after all other families had been swept away by the flood, and his own excellent household remained alone on the earth. What a *barbarous* age!

It was incorporated, as we have seen, with the precepts of the decalogue, and enjoined on the Jews, a people whose laws were more enlightened than those of any nation on earth, and all during the administration of Moses, the *wise* and *best* of *legislators*. What a *barbarous* age!

Again, the law was approved by Christ and his Apostles, as shown in the argument, and at a time when the Roman empire stood unrivaled in literature and the arts, and when the heavenly light of Christianity was brightly shining on her widely extended dominions. Surely no one will pretend that such were *barbarous* ages; they have all been marked in the history of the past as *eras* of *light*.

It is objected that capital punishment is *ridiculous*, and is therefore *inconsistent* with true *benevolence* and particularly the *benevolence* of God. This piece of sophistry has been diligently employed to blind the minds of the multitude, and to awaken popular indignation against executions for murder. This objection will be disposed of without much ceremony. We refer our readers for a definition of punishment or *penalty* to our first article; where it will be seen that it is to *punish according to law*. It is easy to perceive that if it is *windictive* to punish for a *large* crime, it would necessarily be so to punish for a *small* one. And then, according to the objector, as punishment proceeds from *windictiveness*, and God is *not windictive*, but infinitely *benevolent*, he cannot consistently *punish at all*; and consequently (if the objection

be admitted,) all the accounts of punishment inflicted by God, as recorded in the Scriptures, are *misrepresentations*, because God is *not windictive*, and therefore cannot have inflicted punishment—And yet again, inasmuch as it is *windictive* to punish it is therefore *wrong* for man to inflict punishment in any degree *windictive*. Such are the absurdities to which we are conducted by following up the statement that punishment is *windictive*.

It is objected that in the infliction of capital punishment the *innocent* are sometimes executed instead of the guilty. This is undoubtedly true, and very much to be regretted when it occurs. But the objection is not a sound one because, like the one immediately preceding it proves *too much*.

Those who regard the objection as valid must take the following consequences. Persons are sometimes subjected to false imprisonment in the same way—the innocent for the guilty—therefore *all* imprisonment by way of penalty should be abolished. But again, there is no mode of punishment in which the innocent do not sometimes suffer instead of the guilty, therefore *all* punishment should be abolished; such is the climax to which we are necessarily conducted.

4th. It is objected that by the infliction of capital punishment we *limit* and even *take away* the time given by the Lord himself for *repentance*. This is a very grave charge, and deserves to be carefully examined. In the first place the objection supposes that the murderer is taken directly from the court room where he is tried and convicted to the place of execution; but the facts are otherwise. There are weeks and generally months intervening between the time of being sentenced and the death of the murderer. Again, the objector takes for granted that an *indefinite* period of life would be more favorable to *repentance* than to fix the hour of one's death or execution. But we shall show that the reasoning is *false*, and consequently that the objection cannot be sustained. We are taught in the Bible that *because sentence against an evil work is not speedily executed therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil*. The sense is this: the *day of punishment*, or leaving the time of execution *indefinite* will induce men to continue in sin. This is a great principle, sustained not only by the scriptures generally, but by thousands of *facts* gathered from observation. We also perceive (allowing the objection to be true,) we could have no right to take life in *self-defense*; because in taking the life of him who, if not killed, would murder yourself and family you cut short his time for *repentance*. But, what is most dangerous in this view of the subject, the objection supposes that *repentance may be deferred*, and that if imprisoned for life, the murderer may select some future time for *repentance*; when the Bible assures us that God has given no time but the *present*.

5th. And finally. It has been objected to capital punishment that it *increases* the number of murders and that such is its *natural tendency*. Let us examine the principle and follow out its consequence. The principle is this: The more severely you punish persons for doing wrong, by violating our laws, the more will they transgress. We are unable to perceive why the following would not be the necessary consequences of acting in accordance with the principle laid down. Make the penalties of our laws *less severe* and crime would be diminished in the same proportion. And then another consequence seems inevitably to follow, *abolish all penalty* and there will be an *end of all crime*!

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AN OBSERVER.

The Island of Cuba.

This island is 800 miles in length, and something less than 130 miles in width at its widest points.—

The population of Cuba has steadily, but not very rapidly advanced. In 1775 it amounted to about 170,000 souls; and in 1819, the period of the Mexican revolution, when something exceeded a million. In 1841 it had increased to 1,007,924; and may now be taken at 1,300,000. According to the census of 1841 the total free population of the island was 571,129; the total slave population 130,497; the excess of the free over the slave population being 134,334. There were at that time about 88,000 free colored inhabitants, and about 64,000 free negroes; so that the entire colored population bond and free, exceeded the white population by about one sixth.

The whole area of Cuba is estimated at 40,000 square miles, or about 26,000,000 of acres. Of this area 15,000,000 acres are cultivable, leaving 11,000,000 which may be treated as irreclaimable. Of the cultivable portion, about 2,000,000 of acres only, are under what may be called cultivation, being less than one seventh of the cultivable area; and one thirteenth of the whole area of the island.

Religious Items.

The following persons connected with Theological Seminary, we learn were licensed to preach the Gospel by the New Haven East Association, which held its session in the city on the 5th, William Atchell, Norwich; A. Henry Barnes, Philadelphia; Charles H. Bullard, Uxbridge, Mass.; William H. Chapman, New Haven; James B. Cleaveland, Sharon; John Edwards, Framingham, Mass.; Charles O. Reynolds, East Hartford; William C. Scofield, Brockport, N. Y.; Albert A. Sturges, Denmark, Iowa; Henry Wickes, Troy, N. Y.—*New Haven Journal*.

The Trumpet.

The editor of this paper devotes a column and a half to our brief notice of the *Motte excitement* in Lynn; but, notwithstanding all his efforts to do so, we don't see as he means the matter in the least. He says he did not attempt to conceal it at once.—

So he did, but for the very plain reason that the story was already notorious, and there was a great *excitement* in Lynn in consequence of it.

A pretty business Mr. Whitemore would make it, in attempting to conceal the story. He says the Universalists do not attempt to cover up the sins of their ministers as the orthodox do. There is a single instance of the kind, however, which happens to occur to our mind just now, which needs some little explanation, in order to make it correspond with the above assertion. The editor of the *Trumpet* may, possibly, recollect something about a certain Universalist minister, formerly of this city, who renounced Universalism and embraced the doctrines of the orthodox. No man stood higher in the ranks of Universalism than he; but when it was known that he had renounced Universalism, the poor man was in great distress, and he could not consistently *punish at all*; and consequently (if the objection

be admitted,) all the accounts of punishment inflicted by God, as recorded in the Scriptures, are *misrepresentations*, because God is *not windictive*, and therefore cannot have inflicted punishment—And yet again, inasmuch as it is *windictive* to punish it is therefore *wrong* for man to inflict punishment in any degree *windictive*. Such are the absurdities to which we are conducted by following up the statement that punishment is *windictive*.

The *Mount Holly Mirror* says that a colporter has during three months visited over 150 families in Burlington County, N. J., and reports an utter desuetude among them, of the *scriptures* and all knowledge of their subjects.—150 families were without the *Bible*, 77 being in the single township of Pemberton, near the pines.

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CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

Yale College Commencement.

one hundred and fiftieth Anniversary and Bilee of Yale, occurred at New Haven, on Sunday and Thursday last. The occasion together an unusual number of Alumni and to participate in the joyous festival. Many exercises were intensely interesting. Graduates of the class of 1777 to that of 1850, in all parts of the land, mingled together to the scenes and friendships of the past, and their attachment to their ancient and honored *Mater*.

Concio ad Clerum was preached on Tuesday, by Rev. Benj. L. Swan of Litchfield, Conn. Corinthian, etc.—“How shall not the Spirit be rather glorious? The oration on this occasion is appointed, and the sub-signed by the General Association of Connecticut.

The theme at this time was, “*The Relations to the Progress of Religion*.” It is able, interesting discourse, and with the and earnest prayers offered by Dr. Lyman and Dr. Joel Hawes, the services of the appeared to leave a happy impression upon

Monday morning, the Alumni assembled in Chapel and listened to the reading of graduates deceased within the year, accented with brief biographic and characteristic.

Hon. John C. Calhoun was among the

The assembly then moved in procession enter Church, where an Historical Address was made by one of the Harlem trains, at the junction of the two roads, near the end of the bridge.

The engine Minerva, ran into the baggage car, and two passenger cars of the New Haven train, which were much broken; but happily no lives were lost.

Journal of Comm. Aug. 17.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Advices received from Rio of the 15th state that news had been received there that the British Admiral had passed over the Harlem Bridge, when it was met by one of the Harlem trains, at the junction of the two roads, near the end of the bridge.

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It is supposed the Admiral had received instructions from home to suppress the Slave trade. Great excitement at Rio, and it is feared that a difficulty will arise between the Brazilians and the

The sickness at Rio has nearly subsided.

The Contoy Prisoners.—The Picayune says that the District Attorney of Mobile, has addressed Mr. Webster (Secretary of State) for instructions, as to the disposal of the Contoy Prisoners. He says there is no evidence of criminal act against them.

From the Washington Republic.

We stated a few days since that the passage by the House of Representatives of the Texas boundary bill was confidently expected. That there is a decided majority in the House who think it ought to be passed, and that it will be passed, and quite safe in affirming, the great importance and the pressing necessity of prompt action on it by the House are moreover seen, felt, and acknowledged by all. And yet, as to when it will be taken up and disposed of, no one can venture to hazard a conjecture. The difficulty lies in the determination of the ultra of the South, as declared in one of the resolutions adopted at the recent meeting of Southern members of the American legislative and constitutional convention, the admission of the State of California and the adjustment of the Texas boundary, until a settlement of the territorial questions”—a settlement of those mean, that shall be satisfactory to them.

ALBANY, Friday Aug. 16.—All day.

Last night one of the city watchmen succeeded in breaking into one of the gang of burglars, a party of four or five who were endeavoring to break into the store of William Mitchell, in South Broadway, when the watchmen came suddenly on them, and in endeavoring to make a capture was shot in the face, a bullet passing through his nose and lodging under one of his eyes.—The person it is said formerly belonged to one of our fire companies, and the rest of the gang, as our Police have always supposed, is the master of the burglaries, were

residents of Albany.

Another of the burglars alluded to in a former dispatch, named John Finnegan, has been arrested. He is supposed to be the one who shot the watchman.—Another named McCabe, will probably be in custody before night.—*Times*.

There was quite a distressing accident in Sandwich near Detroit. A woman carried some tea into the field where her husband was working; while he sat down to drink it, she took up the scythe and in attempting to mow cut off his leg just below the knee. She tore off her dress to bind up the wound, and then started off for help, but when she returned the poor man was dead.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has recently passed a bill by which any owner or lessee of land who shall knowingly permit the Canada thistle to go to seed on such land, are guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, to be punished by a fine not exceeding five, nor less than one dollar, with costs.

FORREST DIVORCE CASE.—Mr. Forrest made his declaration or complaint on Monday of last week, before the Judges or the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia. In this document he charges his wife with adultery with seven persons whom he names.—There is nothing in the affidavit which has not been heretofore published. Mr. Forrest swears the said complaint is made out of malice and by calculation, and for the mere purpose of being freed and separated from each other, in sincerity and truth, for the cause mentioned in the said libel.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

THE ruling *Medicine of the day*, thus writes L. P. WRIGHT, ESQ., the well known, efficient and gentlemanly Conductor on the Concord Railroad.

CONY. LITERARY INSTITUTION.

The Fall term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 4th, and continue eleven weeks.

DR. CORBETT'S.

CONCENTRATED STRUP OF SARSA-PAILLA.

The ruling *Medicine of the day*, thus writes L. P. WRIGHT, ESQ., the well known, efficient and gentlemanly Conductor on the Concord Railroad.

BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1849.

MESS. EDWARD BRINLEY & CO.

Gentlemen.—In March last, 1848, I was prostrated for several weeks with an inflammatory brain fever, which left me in a weak and feeble state.

A friend advised me to take a bottle of “Corbett's Sarsaparilla,” which I did, with the happiest results. Before I had completed the first bottle, I was conscious of a decided improvement, both in strength and my general health. I have since used several additional bottles, until my health is better, and my constitution apparently stronger than it has been before for years. To those similarly afflicted as myself, and indeed to all troubled with constitutional debility, loss of appetite, or impure blood, whether preceded by actual disease or otherwise, I can cheerfully recommend the Shaker Sarsaparilla, as in my opinion it is the most effective and health-restoring medicine in town.

L. P. WRIGHT,

Conductor on the Concord Railroad.

Testimony of the most distinguished Physicians as to the virtues and efficacy of

DR. CORBETT'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED STRUP OF SARSA-PAILLA.

From the *New York Courier and Inquirer*.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Let no man spend a dollar unnecessarily, until he has laid by sufficient to effect an insurance on his life. Let the uninsured, one and all, as soon as possible, make a present to their family of an insurance on their lives, and if death snatches them away unexpectedly, it will prove a blessing of great value.

J. C. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. 108 Main-street.

P. CANFIELD, Agent, Hartford, Aug. 16, 1850. No. 5, Asylum-st.

THE BAPTIST SCRIPTURAL CATECHISM.

HAVING examined the Baptist Scriptural Catechism prepared by Rev. H. C. F. Fisher, we cordially recommend it to the churches, believing it to possess peculiar excellencies; among which may be mentioned the following:

1. It is based upon the catechetical plan of instruction.

2. The general use of Scriptural language is answers.

3. An important peculiarity of this work is, that it contains an extended examination of the evidences of Christian baptism, of Biblical instruction which has been too much neglected.

We earnestly hope that it may be generally adopted by our Sabbath Schools.

S. H. Cone, Pastor of the First Baptist ch. N. Y.

Remington, " Stanton st.

John Dowling, " Broadway

W. S. Clapp, " Olive Branch

Ley Levi, " Shiloh

A. D. Gillette, " Eleventh st.

R. T. Middleton, " Phil. Baptist church, Lyons

Farren, N. J. " Baptist ch. Morris-

town, N. J. " Baptist ch. Middle-

David B. Stout, " 1st Baptist ch. Middle-

town, N. J. " Baptist ch. Eliza-

bethown, N. J. " Baptist ch. Perth

J. M. Carpenter, " Amboy, N. J.

John Teasdale, " Baptist ch. Schoo-

H. V. Jones, Pastor of the Baptist ch. Piscataway, N. J. " Baptist ch. Piscataway

D. Henry Miller, " Mt. Olivet ch., Yonkers, N. Y.

Sam'l White, " 1st Baptist ch., Staten

Island, N. Y. " Baptist ch. Eliza-

F. D. Leach, " Baptist ch., Port Jer-

vis, N. Y. " Baptist ch. Piermont,

C. W. Waterhouse, " Baptist ch. Piermont, N. Y. " Strong Place, Bap. ch.

E. E. Taylor, " Brooklyn, N. Y. " Baptist ch. Conway

C. A. Buckbee, " Baptist ch. Essex,

L. O. Grelle, Missionary to California.

The following is designed for the younger members of the Sabbath school, and the language is simple and plain. Price 60 cents a dozen.

Volume second is for those more advanced, and contains a review of the doctrines and evidences of Christianity. Price \$1.20 per dozen.

Rev. A. S. Lovell, Mr. Ashley Dunham, and Miss Lydia E. Brown, all of Middletown.

In Woodbury, Aug. 19th, Mr. Isaac J. Way, of Waterbury, and Miss Caroline E. Warner of Pitts-

field, Mass.

Aug. 9.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The thirty-fourth report of the American Bible Society is at

and we have looked over its pages with some

interest. The Report contains 236 large octavo

pages, and contains very full de-

tails of the operations of the Society, and in

countries. The receipts for the past year

are to \$284,605 16, and the expenditures

to nearly the same. The American Bible

is doing a great work in the way of scat-

ting the word of life to the destitute portions of

the world, and its operations and resources are

increasing.

The Rev. John Pierpont is a candidate for Congress in the 2d Congressional district of Massachusetts. The Unitarian ministers seem to possess a wonderful propensity for mingling in the affairs of the State. Quite a number of them have already given up preaching and turned Statesmen. We are not informed of the cause of this tendency. It may be owing to the fact that there is but a very slight demand by the churches, for Unitarian ministers, at the present day.

George Webster, the man who was so shockingly mangled by the premature explosion of a cannon, at the time of President Taylor's death, died last Saturday. He suffered almost beyond conception, during the five weeks that he lived, and was reduced almost to a skeleton at the time of his death.

WATERSIDE MEETING.—At a meeting of the Officers and Brigade Major of the 2d Brigade Connecticut Militia, held at the Tontine, New Haven, Aug. 15th, 1850, Col. Thomas Guire, of the 8th Regiment, was elected Brigadier General.

MANFRED.—Mansfield, Aug. 10th, 1850.

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MANFRED.—Mansfield, Aug. 10th, 1850.

Purity.

HYMN.

In the course of the services at the Divinity School in Cambridge, the following hymn, written by Rev. Samuel Longfellow, a brother of Prof. L. was sung:

O God! beneath thy Summer's sun
The green earth lies in light;
Nor yet beneath thy ripening breath
The harvest fields are white.

But lo! in accents sweet and strong
Sounds, as of old, the word:
More labours for the harvest, now!
More reapers for the Lord!

We hear the call: in dreams we more
'Neath cloistering trees we lie;
But, girded for our Father's work,
Go forth beneath the sky.

When Christ has toiled, and martyrs bled,
And saints their tears have sown,
Unto their labours entering in,
We resp where they have strown.

We take their vow on us, O God!
To do thy will we come;
Thrust in our sickles at thy word,
And shout our Harvest Home!

Send down thy constant aid, we pray;
Be thy pure angels with us still;
Thy truth, be that our firmest stay;
Our only rest, to do thy will.

Religious and Moral.

An Affecting Story.

Two gentlemen and a lady were traveling in a coach together, the latter in answer to a question that had been proposed to her, said:

"I never drank any spirits till about three years ago, just after my youngest child was born."

She uttered this reply in a suppressed tone of voice, and with evident emotion.

"You have been married, then?" said the English gentleman.

"Yes sir," she replied, "I was married eight years since."

"Is your husband living?" he further enquired.

"I suppose he is," said she, "although I have not seen him for more than two years, and I do not know that he will ever come back again."

At this moment the old Dutchman shook his head; and the woman bowed down her face. Her bonnet concealed her features, but tears were falling upon her cloak. After a brief interval, the Englishman resumed his conversation.

"I am fearful," said he, "that you have a bad, perhaps intemperate husband."

His remark seemed to summon her to the rescue; for whatever may be the nature of domestic strife, foreign interference is seldom welcomed by either party.

"No, sir," she replied, "I had as good a husband as ever lived, and he was always a very temperate man. He was a member of the temperance society. My husband was a carpenter, and worked as hard as any man, but he never took strong drink of any kind; and if I could say the same thing of myself, we never should have parted."

"How did you first contract this habit?" said he.

"After my last child was born," she replied, "I had a severe fever, and was brought very low. It seemed as though I never should recover my strength. Our doctor, who was a skillful old gentleman, said nothing would raise me so soon as a little brandy. My husband asked if nothing else would do as well, and was opposed to my taking it. It was not pleasant at first; but I soon began to relish it with sugar, and after a month's trial, I got myself into such a state, that I could not live without it. My husband was greatly distressed about it, and said he would not have it in his house. I then got it privately, and the habit got so strong upon me, that I used to lie awake very often thinking how good it would taste in the morning. I have often said, and say now, that I would give the world, if it were mine, to be cured of this hankering after strong drink. At last my poor children—"

"Poor little children!" cried the Dutchman, as he brushed away a tear from his eye.

"My poor children," continued the woman, "began to suffer, and my husband became desperate. At one time he would coax me, and after I had kept myself clear of it for a week or so, he would make a present, though he could poorly afford it. At another time, when I could hold out no longer, and he returned and found nothing ready for dinner, or supper, and the children crying, and his wife unfitted for every thing, he would talk very harshly, and threaten to leave me. I deserved it all," said she weeping bitterly; "and I thought if he should come back, I would try to do better and leave off, though I am afraid I should not be able to. I never thought he would really go away. He seemed, at last, to be giving up the master. He let me go on pretty much as I pleased. He used to take the two elder children, upon a Sunday, to meeting, and leave me at home, for I was ashamed to go there, as folks had begun to take notice of me. A few days before he went off, he said very little to me, but seemed to be busy packing his chest. I thought all this was done to scare me; so I took no notice of it. He finally put his chest upon a wheel-barrow, and wheeled it away. 'Good bye, John,' said I, thinking he was not in earnest, and I was sure he was not when I saw him coming back in about an hour without it. I told him he had made a short voyage of it. He said nothing—not a word—but he took the children on his lap and kissed them and cried

tions and manufactures of other States, and other countries, can be paid off, and our people generally be left in the possession of plenty, which they can sit under their own vine and fig-tree and enjoy. The terrible pestilence with which an all-wise Providence permitted us to be chastised last season, till there was hardly a home that had not been visited and afflicted, hardly a heart which was not heavy with a sorrow greater than it could bear, is this year visiting us lightly, as it reminds us, in the midst of plenty and enjoyment of the anguish of that bitter time.

Let us then "rejoice and be exceeding glad," for we have cause; but let us also, for it is meet, "lift up our hearts, in thanksgiving and praise," to the Giver of all this good.

HARVEST HYMN.

BY WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER.

Great God!—our heart felt thanks to thee!
We feel thy presence everywhere!

And pray that we may ever be

Thus objects of thy guardian care.

We sow'd!—by thee our work was seen
And bles'd; and instantly went forth

Thy mandate, and in living green

Soon sowed the fair and fruitful earth.

We toil'd!—and Thou didst note our toil,

And gav'st the sunshine and the rain,

Till ripened on the teeming soil

The fragrant grass, and golden grain.

And now, we reap!—and oh, our God!
From this, the earth's unbounded floor,

We send our Song of Thanks abroad;

And pray Thee, bless our hoarded store.

Cincinnati Gazette.

—The Mountain of Light."

Such is the magnificent designation conferred by Eastern hyperbole on a diamond of extraordinary size and brilliancy, which has just arrived in this country among the spoils of our last Indian war. In literal measurement it is even less than a molehill—the popular antithesis to a mountain: about the shape and size of half a common egg. It weighs nearly 300 carats, and is worth, at the scale of the court jeweller, about two millions sterling.

It is only approachable, therefore, by the stone supporting the eagle that surmounts the Russian sceptre, which weighs something less than 200. Three centuries ago, while the Mahometan crescent waved over India, this *rara lapis* was discovered in the mines of Golconde. The great Akbar established Mogul rule in Delhi, and his successors extended it to the Deccan, which included the kingdom of Golconde. A Venetian was employed to "cut" the diamond, and did his work so clumsily as to waste the stone from nearly 800 carats to its present weight, for which the great Mogul paid him otherwise than he expected. In 1839, the Mogul empire was conquered by the famous Persian warrior, Nadir Shah, and amongst the most precious of his trophies was reckoned this "Koh-i-noor." Nadir Shah was slain by his own subjects, and the jewel was carried off by Ahmed, the leader of an Afghan band, in a retreat worthy to rank with that of the Ten Thousand Greeks. The Afghan was as victorious as his Persian master had been, and transferred the sovereignty of India to Cabul. The diamond descended to Ahmed's successors; and at the beginning of the present century was got possession of by Shah Shujah, a name now familiar as the pretext for our Cabul expedition. Expelled from his dominion, Shujah carried with him the diamond, and found refuge for himself by surrendering it to Ranjeet Singh, the Sheikh chieftain. In Lahore, the Sheikh capital, it remained until seized by our agents—the forfeit says the *Times*, with more of euphony than of moral perspicuity, "the forfeit of Oriental faithlessness, and the price of Saxon valor."

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.—The Hon.

Isaac Davis, of Worcester, Mass., was ap-

pointed by this Society one of its Vice Presidents; but we are informed that it was without his knowledge or consent, and that he does not approve of its objects. We presume that there are other distinguished names on the list of the Society, in some form, resting on the same authority.

It is very easy to figure largely in this way for a season. We are gratified to learn that the friends of the old Society—the American and Foreign Bible Society—are firm in its support, and active in the promotion of its interests. We hope and trust that good will come out of evil, and that this trial will but gird for great efforts in the translation and spread of the holy scriptures by the great body of the denomination who remain true and faithful.—*Christian Chron.*

THE WHEAT CROP OF 1850.

There can hardly be a doubt, any longer, that the wheat crop of the West, for the present year, will be the largest ever raised—Within the past ten days we have received statements from all the states of this section of the Union, and none of them speak of less than an average yield in any locality, many say the crop in particular districts will be of full average size, while not a few speak of considerable sections wherein will be gathered much more than the usual average. And not only is the crop a large one; it is also a very good one. The grain is spoken of universally as round, plump and heavy. In one or two localities a little rust has been seen, but it appeared late and was confined to the straw, and nowhere have we seen any mention made of sick wheat.

For such a crop as has been reaped this year, the people of the Western States ought with one accord to lift up their voices in thankfulness to God. Through it will not only their tables be spread with abundance and their bodies clothed against the severities of cholera. To two quarts of juice of blackberries, add one pound loaf sugar, one half ounce of cinnamon, pulverized, one half ounce cloves, one quarter ounce aspice, &c. Boil all together for a short time, and when cold, add a pint of fourth proof brandy. From a tea-spoonful to a wine glass, according to the age of the patient, till relieved is to be given.

BLACKBERRY SYRUP.—The following receipt for making blackberry syrup is said to be almost a specific for the summer complaint. In 1832 it was successful in more than one case of cholera. To two quarts of juice of blackberries, add one pound loaf sugar, one half ounce of cinnamon, pulverized, one half ounce cloves, one quarter ounce aspice, &c. Boil all together for a short time, and when cold, add a pint of fourth proof brandy. From a tea-spoonful to a wine glass, according to the age of the patient, till relieved is to be given.

CARELLY ASKING, "What thing to admire has America ever done?" has been fitly answered thus:—She produced a girl, deaf, dumb, and blind, who, with her own hands, did sewing enough to set a barrel of flour to some of your own countrymen, sir!

THEME FOR THE PULPIT.—We find in an exchange paper, the following just and valuable suggestions from John Foster:

REV. DR. OSGOOD.

WRITES—"That he considers 'CHERRY PECTORAL' the best medicine for Pulmonary Affections given to the public," and states that "his daughter after being obliged to keep the room four months with a severe settled cough, accompanied by raising of blood, night sweats, and the attendant evils of consumption, commenced the use of the 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' and had completely recovered."

EX-CHANCELLOR KING,

of New York says—"I have been a great sufferer with Bronchitis, and but for the use of the 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' might have continued to be so for many years to come, but that has cured me and I am happy to bear testimony to its efficacy."

From such testimony we ask the public to judge for themselves.

HEAR THE PATIENT.

DR. AYER.—Dear Sir: For two years I was afflicted with a severe sore cough, accompanied by spitting of blood and profuse night-sweats. By the advice of my attending physician, I was induced to use your 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' and continued to do so till I considered myself cured, and attribute the effect to your preparation.

JAMES RANDALL.

Hampden St., Springfield, Nov. 27, 1848.

This day appeared the above named James Randall, and pronounced the above statement true in every respect.

LORENZO NORTON, Justice.

of the following dates, viz.: 1776, 1778, 1800,

1812, &c. Any one having the above numbers, or any

one of them, will confer a great favor upon the Association, if they will forward them to the clerk, at Groton Bank, Ct.

The object of obtaining the above numbers, is to

complete the history of their doings for Seven years; an object worthy of consideration.

At the last anniversary of this Body a vote was

passed requesting the clerk to make an effort to obtain the above copies.

N. B. The minutes of that date are "The Stonington Baptist Association,"

which was added after a union took place between what

was termed "The Groton Conference," and "The Stonington Baptist Association."

By order and in behalf of the Association.

N. T. ALLEN, Clerk.

Groton Bank, Ct., June 27th 1850.

THE REMEDY THAT CURES.

Portland, Me., Jan. 10, 1847.

DR. AYER: I have been long afflicted with Ashma which grew yearly worse until last autumn, it brought on a cough which confined me in my chamber, and began to assume the alarming symptoms of Consumption. I had tried the best advice and the best medicine to no purpose, until I used your CAERRY PECTORAL, which has cured me, and you may well believe me.

George Ayer, Dr. D. PHELPS.

If there is any value in the judgment of the wise, who speak from experience, here is a medicine worthy of the public confidence.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

IT Sold at Wholesale by Lee, Butler & Co., Hartford, at retail by C. L. Covell, Hartford, Middlebury, E. C. Ferre; New Haven, L. K. Dow, Bridgeport, Thompson & Booth; Norwich, W. Osgood; New London, F. L. Allen; Danbury, Wm. Stevens, and by druggists generally throughout the State.

May 1. 13w

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1816. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, \$100,000, WITH

POWER OF INCREASING IT TO \$250,000.

THIS long established and well known insur-

ance business for more than thirty-seven years.

Throughout the United States and the British

North American provinces. It has aimed to

secure public confidence by an honorable and

faithful fulfillment of its contracts; and the

terms of its policies will be liberally adjusted

and modified.

Public buildings, manufac-

tories, dwelling houses, stores,

stocks or wharves in port, &c., will be insured at

the rates as low as will be consistent with

the safety of the property.

The following are the Board of Directors:

ELIJAH ALFRED TERRY, Esq., President.

HEZELIAH HUNTINGTON, Charles Bowell,

Albert Day, James Morgan, Henry Kene,

Junius S. Morgan, Caleb Denison, Daniel Buck, Jr.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

C. C. LYMAN, Assistant Secretary.

■■■ Applications for insurance may be made

directly to the office of the Company at Hartford

or to its Agents in the principal towns and cities

of the Union.

April 5.

ROBERT NOURSE,

GENERAL AGENT.

Receipts for the week ending Aug. 14,